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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Dulles' Policy in Dispute

'Brink of War' Moves Disclosed

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles was quoted in *Life's* Jan. 16 issue (out Jan. 11) as having told *Time-Life* Washn. chief James Shepley:

- "It is a pretty fair inference" that the Eisenhower Admin.'s "policy of deterrence," under which the Chinese Reds were made to know that new aggression would provoke strong U.S. retaliation, had "brought the Korean war to an end . . . kept the Chinese from sending their Red armies into Indochina" & "stopped them in Formosa."
- "We were brought to the verge of war" in taking strong action on the risk that it would maintain peace, but "the ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art. If you cannot master it, you inevitably get into war. If you try to run away from it, if you are scared to go to the brink, you are lost. We've had to look it square in the face—on the question of enlarging the Korean war, on the question of getting into the Indochina war, on the question of Formosa. We walked to the brink and we looked it in the face. We took strong action. It took a lot more courage for the President than for me. His was the ultimate decision. . . ."

Shepley said in his article (entitled *How Dulles Averted War*) that these actions were taken in the Korean, Indo-Chinese & Formosan crises (quotation from Shepley):

Korea—Mr. Eisenhower, returning from his pre-inauguration visit to Korea in Nov.-Dec. 1952 [see Vol. XII, p. 404JN], agreed with Dulles that great wars started because aggressors thought they could get by with aggression. Gen. Eisenhower decided he would make every effort to reach an honorable Korean truce with the Reds but, if truce efforts failed, would "fight to win"—attacking Red bases in Manchuria & employing "tactical use of atomic arms." Dulles, during his visit as State Secy. to India in May 1953, told Indian Prime Min. Nehru of the decision in the belief that Nehru would impress its meaning on Red Chinese leaders, and "within 2 weeks" Red truce negotiators in Korea had "begun to negotiate seriously." The Reds later abstained from renewing the war when ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee tried to goad them into it by releasing PWs held in South Korea. [See Vol. XIII, p. 221B1]

Indo-China—Dulles & Adm. Arthur Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff chrmn., obtained the President's approval in Apr. 1954 for use of U.S. air power to destroy Red staging bases in China if the Red Chinese "intervened openly" in Indo-China. 2 U.S. aircraft carriers *(Boxer, Philippine Sea)* bearing atomic weapons were sent to the South China Sea [see Vol. XIV, p. 111F2] while Dulles sought & "thought he had" agreements with Britain & France on joint intervention in Indo-China if necessary. Britain then underwent a "change of heart" [see Vol. XIV, p. 134F2], and France's Mendès-France Govt. "evidently wanted to dump the load" of the Indo-China war "at any cost." But "Dulles had seen to it that [Red China & Russia] knew that the U.S. was prepared to act decisively to prevent the fall of all of southeast Asia," so the French & British were "able to bargain from Dulles' strength" in the mid-1954 Geneva Conf. and save all but northern Viet Nam. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 241B2, 233B-D1]

Formosa—War was "avoided mainly by a" Dulles-authored U.S. Congressional resolution, passed in Jan. 1955, authorizing the President to use U.S. forces to repel a Red attack on Formosa; Dulles gave a 2d warning via Burmese Prime Min. U Nu that the U.S. "meant business" about Formosa; Dulles "never doubted" that the President would regard a Red attack on Quemoy & Matsu as menacing Formosa. [Vol. XV, pp. 34D1, 66D2]

U.S., Foreign Critics React

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) launched a series of Democratic attacks on the "brink of war" statement when he said in the Senate Jan. 12 that Dulles' "fraudulent reassertion" of the policy of "massive retaliation" would cause "untold trouble with our allies." Humphrey said Jan. 13 "Mr. Dulles' 'art' . . . comes precariously close to rejecting the traditional American conviction that we must not strike the first blow [nor] bear the awful responsibility for beginning atomic war." The Senator demanded that Pres. Eisenhower say whether he agreed with Dulles. [See Vol. XV, p. 408F3]

Adlai E. Stevenson said Jan. 14 in Chicago he was "shocked that the Secy. of State is willing to play Russian roulette with the life of our nation. . . . The art of diplomacy, especially in this atomic age, must lead to peace, not war or the brink of war." [See p. 14C1; Vol. XV, 402E1]

Leading British newspapers denied Jan. 13 that the British Govt., in indorsing Southeast Asian collective defense in Apr. 1954, had committed itself to intervene in the Indo-Chinese war. U. S. press reports from Paris Jan. 14 said Frenchmen doubted that Red China ever intended to enter the Indo-China war or that Dulles' moves had a major effect on Indo-China armistice terms. Moscow *Izvestia* Jan. 14 denounced Dulles for "encouragement of bellicose statements by American generals & admirals."

Republicans Defend Secretary

A statement praising Dulles for his renunciation of "the old Truman-Acheson policy of appeasement & surrender to the Communists" was issued in Washington Jan. 14 by Republican Reps. Derounian & Ostertag (N.Y.), Hillings & Holt (Calif.), O'Hara (Minn.), Rhodes (Ariz.) & Robison (Ky.). Vice Pres. Nixon said Jan. 14 in Springfield, Ill. that "the test of a foreign policy is its ability to keep the peace without surrendering any territory or principle" and "that great fact about the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy will stand out long after the tempest in a teapot over the expression ["brink of war"] is forgotten." Nixon also declared Jan. 15 that Stevenson, in describing Dulles' methods as "Russian roulette," used "destructive terminology" to describe "honest & sincere decisions . . ."

Harold E. Stassen, Presidential special assistant on disarmament, lauded the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy record Jan. 15 as "brilliant &

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

Dulles provoked controversy with assertion that he saved peace 3 times by strong stand against Red China with U.S. at "brink of war."

U.S. Senate leaders rejected plan for 10-yr. economic aid pledge to key under-developed countries.

Russia offered trade, economic aid to Latin America.

West, Reds called for UN censure of Israel over raid on Syria.

United States

President submitted balanced 1956-57 budget of $65.865 billion, offered school, water development, land conservation programs; Admin. farm bill introduced in Senate.

Ridgway scored armed forces cuts, denied President's assertion that JCS unanimously approved them.

FBI reported $2.7 million Brink's robbery solved.

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favorable" and said Stevenson's "Russian roulette" remark was "harmful to the U.S." [See Vol. XV, p. 424B1]

Dulles Defends Statements

Dulles, in a news conference Jan. 17, verified the "substance" of quotations "specifically attributed to me" by Shepley but refused to discuss other parts of the article. Dulles asserted his belief that "the surest way to avoid war is to let it be known in advance that we are prepared to defend" basic moral values & vital interests. He said the U.S. was "brought to the verge of war" because of Red threats against Korea, Indo-China & Formosa. [See Vol. XV, p. 421D2]

Senators Curb Aid Plans

Dulles warned Jan. 11 (in a statement to U.S. delegates to the UN Gen. Assembly which he said had been approved by the President) that the U.S. could "lose this economic contest" with Russia to keep underdeveloped countries free "unless the country as a whole wakes up to all its implication." But Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. said Jan. 13 the Admin. would "not promote a continued bipartisan approach in Congress" by insisting on 10-year foreign economic aid commitments instead of leaving it to Congress to decide year-by-year "what sort of foreign aid programs it wants & for what countries." Senate minority leader Wm. F. Knowland (R., Calif.,) also said Jan. 14 he favored year-to-year action on foreign aid. He added in a speech in N.Y. Jan. 16 that U.S. aid to "neutralists" would "act as an incentive plan to build up the fence-sitters" instead of free-world security alliances. [See p. 19C2; Vol. XV, 424A1, 391F3]

Red Aid Offered Latin-America

The USSR announced Jan. 16 that it was ready to establish diplomatic & trade relations with all Latin American countries with which such relations did not already exist. The announcement was made by Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin in reply to questions submitted by *Visión*, a newsmagazine published in New York in Spanish & Portuguese for circulation in Latin America. He said Russia could send to Latin America "different kinds of industrial equipment & machinery, including equipment for the oil industry, complete production equipment, machine tools, tools, automobiles & agricultural machinery. If necessary, the USSR would render technical assistance . . . in the sphere of industry, electric power, construction, transport & agriculture."

Bulganin said Latin America might also be interested in such Soviet exports as timber materials, cellulose & paper articles, oil & oil products, rolled ferrous metals, cement, asbestos, dyes & chemicals. In return, the USSR would buy "products of agriculture. of animal husbandry & mining." The USSR would deal "both with governmental institutions & with private corporations & individuals."

Asked for assurance that the USSR would not interfere in internal affairs, Bulganin replied: "The USSR does not interfere in the internal affairs of other states. . . . Peaceful coexistence & friendly cooperation of states, regardless of the difference in their social structures—this is the most important principle of our foreign policy." [See p. 1D3]

The Voice of America said Jan. 17 that the U.S. would welcome the Soviet trade offer to Latin America if made in good faith, but "offers of trade & technical assistance have been known to be used" as a means of Communist infiltration. VOA quoted a recent Soviet pamphlet which said that "tactics can change many times" during the revolutionary struggle.

UN Studies Israel Condemnation

The UN Security Council in New York began debate Jan. 12 on rival Soviet & U. S.-British-French resolutions to condemn Israel for its raid on Syria Dec. 11. [See Vol. XV, p. 422D3]

The USSR, in its first resolution on Palestine, had submitted Jan. 9 a recommendation that Israel be condemned for the "outrageous attack" & that Israel pay damages to Syria. The USSR indicated it would support sanctions if Israel staged further raids but said nothing about expelling Israel from the UN, as demanded by Syria.

A resolution submitted by the U.S., Britain & France Jan. 11 assailed the Israeli raid as a "flagrant violation" of the UN Charter & 1949 Syrian-Israeli armistice. The 3 powers' resolution expressed "grave concern" over Israel's "failure . . . to comply with its obligations" and called upon Israel to "do so in the future." Otherwise, the U.S.-British-French measure said, "the Council will have to consider what further measures are required to maintain or restore peace." This was the first time the 3 Western powers had suggested punitive action against Israel. They did not mention compensation or sanctions tions in their resolution, but during Council debate Jan. 12-13 they upheld in principle the idea of compensation and suggested that it might be applied in future cases.

Cuba & Peru endorsed a recommendation by Chinese delegate Dr. T. F. Tsiang Jan. 13 that Israel "voluntarily" pay Syria damages for the attack. All 11 Council members spoke in favor of condemnation of Israel in debate Jan. 12-13. At the next Council meeting Jan. 17, Syrian delegate Ahmed Shukhairy said Syria would regard it as "unfriendly" if the U.S. continued economic aid to Israel after voting to condemn Israel in the UN. Shukhairy urged that all UN members end economic aid to Israel for at least a year.

The 3 Western powers revised their resolution Jan. 17 to meet Syrian & Iranian objections by saying that Syrian "interference" with Israeli vessels on Lake Tiberias "in no way justifies Israel's action." [See p. 1E2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Submits Balanced Budget

Pres. Eisenhower submitted his first balanced budget to Congress Jan. 16. In a message read by clerks in both houses, the President recommended Govt. expenditure of $65.865 billion during fiscal 1957 (July 1, 1956 through June 30, 1957), the highest one-yr. spending total he had proposed since taking office. He estimated that net revenues would amount to $66.3 billion, leaving a $435 million surplus.

Revised estimates indicated that fiscal 1956 would not have a deficit, as originally expected, but a surplus—amounting to $230 million—resulting from revenues totaling $64½ billion as against spending of $64.27 billion. The 1956-57 surpluses were made possible, Mr. Eisenhower said, by "substantial reductions in Govt. expenditures" coupled with "a significant increase in revenues . . . as the result of . . . unprecedented prosperity."

The revised 1956 budget was the 4th to be in balance since 1930. The other balanced budgets since then were those for 1947, 1948 and 1951. During fiscal 1955, actual spending totaled $64.57 billion and revenues $60.39 billion, leaving a $4.18 billion deficit.

In the 1957 budget, "the greatest portion, 64%, of the expenditures" again was earmarked "for deterring possible aggression & for strengthening the international alliances to which we belong," Mr. Eisenhower said. 21% of budget expenditures "will be devoted to civil benefits of various kinds," nearly 11% to interest, largely on the public debt, & 4% to "civil operations & administration." The dollar figures (in billions):

	1955 Actual	1956 Est.	1957 Est.
Protection	$42.7	$41.4	$42.4
Civil benefits	13.7	13.8	13.9
Interest	6.4	6.9	7.1
Civil operations & admin.	1.7	2.1	2.2

The President requested $66.3 billion in new obligational authority for fiscal 1957. This compared with $62 billion in 1956 & $57.1 billion in 1955. This authority, ordinarily provided in appropriations, gives federal agencies the power to incur obligations for materials & services which may be delivered & paid for either in the same fiscal year or in future years. Unexpended appropriations of this nature amounted to $51.2 billion at the end of fiscal 1955 and were expected to drop to $47.6 billion June 30, 1956 & to $46.8 billion June 30, 1957. [See Vol. XV, p. 19A2 for 1956 budget.]

The President proposed reducing the debt from $274.4 billion at the end

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of fiscal 1955 to $274.3 billion at the end of fiscal 1956 and to $273.8 billion at the end of fiscal 1957. He predicted, however, that Govt. borrowing in the first half of fiscal 1957, when tax receipts would be "seasonally low," would bring the debt temporarily above the $275 billion statutory limit. He therefore urged extension through 1957 of legislation temporarily raising the debt limit to $281 billion. [See Vol. XV, pp. 417A3, 224A3, 224A-B2]

Opposes Tax Cut

Pres. Eisenhower warned that the anticipated 1956-57 surpluses were "slim." He reiterated his stand against a tax cut until there was at least a "modest" reduction in the national debt. [See p. 11B2, D-F3]

Cost of Protection

Pres. Eisenhower budgeted $40.37 billion for expenditure on "major national security programs" in fiscal 1957, compared with $39.467 billion for fiscal 1956 & $40.626 billion actually spent in fiscal 1955. He requested $39.743 billion in new obligational authority for national security, against $35.87 billion fiscal 1956 & $33.656 billion in fiscal 1955. Major expenditures (in millions):

Defense Dept. (military):	1955	1956	1957
Direction & coordination	$13	$13	$14
Air Force	16,407	15,960	16,535
Army	8,899	8,510	8,582
Navy	9,733	9,435	9,565
Other central activities	481	657	851
Defense Dept. total	$35,533	$34,575	$35,547
Atomic energy	$1,857	$1,715	$1,945
Stockpiling & defense production expansion	1,442	983	682
Mutual Security (military)	2,292	2,464	2,500

The President said these defense funds would provide for increasing the number of men in uniform from 2,814,100 at the end of fiscal 1956 to 2,838,400 (compared with 2,906,000 authorized) at the end of fiscal 1957, when it was expected that service strength would approximate:

Air Force—936,000 men, 137 wings, 26,736 planes, 167,665 reserves on drill pay status.

Army—1,034,500 men, 19 divisions, 10 regimental combat teams, 143 anti-aircraft battalions, 3,954 planes, 706,700 reserves on drill pay status.

Navy—663,223 men, 1,005 ships (including 411 warships), 17 carrier groups, 12,576 planes (including Marine), 165,419 reserves on drill pay status.

Marine Corps—205,735 men, 3 divisions, 3 air wings, 60,000 reserves on drill pay status.

Fiscal 1957 expenditure for procurement & production of major equipment was budgeted at $11.719 billion, about the same as in the current fiscal year," but there was " a shift of emphasis . . . in line with the policy of modernizing our forces."

$6.751 billion was requested for aircraft. Record expenditures of $1.276 billion were scheduled for production of guided missiles. The $1.032 billion ship program provided for a 6th *Forrestal*-class supercarrier, additional nuclear-powered submarines, guided missile destroyers & frigates, and a nuclear-powered cruiser.

Funds were requested "for developing a practical nuclear powerplant for . . . ships of the large carrier class." $1.43 billion was budgeted for military research & development with "major emphasis . . . on projects related to guided missiles, continental air defense & to the application of nuclear energy for the propulsion of aircraft & ships." [See Vol. XV, p. 417C-E3]

Mr. Eisenhower again urged Congress to authorize construction "of a nuclear-powered ship, using an atomic propulsion plant already developed, which will carry the message of 'Atoms for Peace' to the ports of the world" [see Vol. XV, p. 241C3]. He promised to continue & expand programs for encouraging & developing civilian applications of atomic energy. These programs included support of training of nuclear engineers and "research on controlled thermonuclear [hydrogen] reactions."

Foreign Aid Requests

The President estimated that Mutual Security expenditures would total $4.292 billion in fiscal 1957. He asked for $4.86 billion in new obligational authority for this program for fiscal 1957. Comparison of fiscal 1957 proposals with actual 1955 & estimated 1956 expenditures:

(Figures in billions)	1955	1956	1957	1957*
Military	$2.292	$2.464	$2.500	$3.000
Economic & technical	1.927	1.726	1.792	1.860
Totals	$4.219	$4.190	$4.292	$4.860

*New obligational authority

Mr. Eisenhower explained that during fiscal 1955 & 1956, "the backlog of unexpended balances [in the military aid program] made it possible to maintain an adequate level of expenditures & deliveries while the amount of new authority to incur obligations was reduced." This backlog was being reduced from $7.7 billion July 1, 1954 to an anticipated $4½ billion June 30, 1956, the President reported. He opposed any further reduction "if deliveries of military equipment [to the U.S.' allies] are to be maintained at the current rate, as I believe they must be." [See XV, p. 417B1-B3]

Mr. Eisenhower recommended $104 million in expenditures & $135 million in new obligational authority—a $48 million increase—for the U.S. Information Agency during fiscal 1957.

Other Budget Provisions

Also covered in the budget (recommendations being for fiscal 1957 unless otherwise indicated):

Veterans. President Eisenhower estimated that $38 million would be needed for loan guarantee expenditures and $118 million for unemployment compensation for veterans. $2.937 billion in pensions and compensation payments "will be paid to approximately 2,800,000 veterans plus the survivors of over 850,000 deceased veterans." He predicted that under current legislation, pension and survivor payments might double by the end of the century. The number of patients in VA hospitals was expected to increase during fiscal 1957 to a daily average of 111,500 (almost two-thirds would have non-service-connected ailments). Hospital and medical expenditures were set at $758 million, and $762 million in new obligational authority was requested. Hospital construction and improvement expenditures were budgeted at $57 million, and the request for new obligational authority was $53 million. The President reported: Veterans' "direct benefit costs have been increasing. . . . We now have more than 22 million veterans." Counting dependents and survivors, "nearly half of our population is potentially entitled to veterans' benefits." Services and benefits will rise significantly "as the veteran population ages" and benefits for "non-service-connected infirmities associated with advancing age [become] the major factor in the cost of veterans' programs."

A Presidential Commission on Veterans' Pensions was studying veterans' programs and their relation to programs for non-veterans [see Vol. XV, pp. 75E1, 216B-C2]. 7,800,000 World War II veterans received education and 4,500,000 acquired homes under the GI Bill, and extension of World War II re-adjustment benefits was not needed. A record 540,000 Korean war veterans would receive training in fiscal 1957. It was anticipated that 640,000 new loans totaling $7.3 billion would be guaranteed or insured for veterans during the year. [See Vol. XV, pp. 51B-C1, 36F-G3]

Labor. The President recommended extension of the minimum wage law, funds for Labor Department studies to aid states in improving the workmen's compensation laws, enactment of a program to provide technical aid and limited financial assistance to states for promoting occupational safety. He urged grants to step up job counseling and testing in public employment offices in a program putting "particular emphasis on placing the older and the handicapped workers in [suitable] jobs."

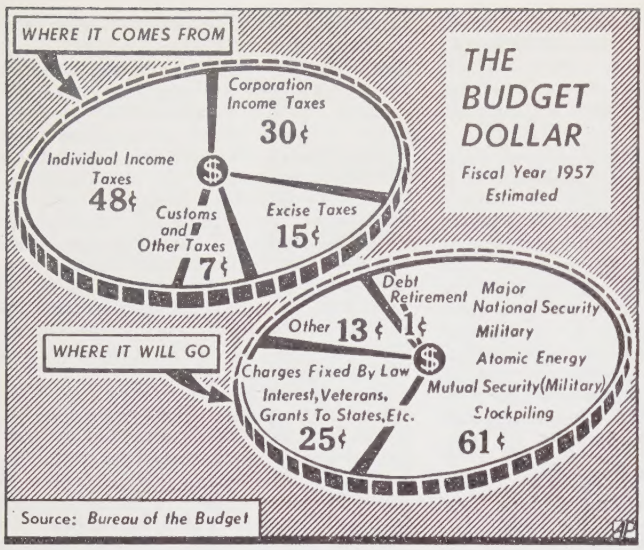
Public Assistance. $1.48 billion was budgeted for grants to states for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, the blind and the disabled. Mr. Eisenhower recommended temporary extension of the formula for setting the federal share of payments to the aged. He proposed that 50 per cent be

EXPENDITURES* of GOVT. AGENCIES

(Under existing & proposed legislation for fiscal years ending June 30. Amounts in millions.)

	1955	1956	1957
Legislative branch	$65	$98	$123
Judiciary	30	37	41
President's Executive Office	9	10	10
Appropriations to President	4,381	4,462	4,353
Independent offices:			
Atomic Energy Com.	1,857	1,715	1,946
Veterans Admin.	4,405	4,732	4,820
Other	504	671	706
Gen. Services Admin.	973	658	556
Housing & Home Finance Agency	153	19	†67
Agriculture Dept.	4,636	3,653	3,661
Commerce Dept.	1,077	1,298	1,428
Defense Dept.: Military	35,532	34,575	35,547
Civil	548	602	629
Health, Edctn. & Welfare Dept.	1,993	2,132	2,303
Interior Dept.	515	557	616
Justice Dept.	182	219	218
Labor Dept.	394	459	492
Post Office Dept.	356	483	117
State Dept.	137	154	167
Treasury Dept.	6,800	7,611	7,942
Dist. of Columbia (gen. fund)	22	25	33

*Net, after deduction of applicable receipts coming primarily from outside the Govt. (as with the Post Office & certain Govt. corporations) †Excess of repayments & collections over expenditures



fixed as the federal share of supplementary old-age assistance payments made by states to social security recipients added to the rolls after 1957.

Health. The President recommended "renewed consideration" of his federal health reinsurance proposal if the Health, Education & Welfare Secretary failed in plans for private insurance organization to pool risks to cover abnormal losses possible under broader health plans. He urged Congress to adopt his 1955 recommendations "to provide mortgage insurance for the construction of health facilities, to train health personnel, to expand mental health programs, to abate water pollution and to strengthen state and local public health services" [see Vol. XV, pp. 35D1-E2]. He urged authorization of $40 million in federal aid to build medical and dental research and training facilities. He proposed extension of the Salk polio vaccine program, authorization of construction of sanitation facilities on some Indian reservations and tribal lands, and transfer to the Alaskan Territorial Govt. of responsibility for care of the mentally ill. [See p. 12D2]

Education. Mr. Eisenhower proposed a $37½ million appropriation for federal aid in financing public school construction [see p. 12B2]. A $4 million increase in education and welfare expenditures for Indians was recommended to complete the staffing of Indian schools and to increase the number of Indians relocated in urban areas. [See pp. 21C2-C3, 12C3]

Research. To foster "basic research," the President proposed increasing National Science Foundation appropriations to $41 million (from $16 million in fiscal 1956). This would add $13 million to support "meritorious basic research projects in colleges and universities," provide $7 million to build "special purpose facilities needed for basic scientific research, including the nation's first major radio astronomy center," add $5 million to expand the NSF experimental program for improving science teaching and encouraging students in scientific careers. A supplemental $28,000,000 N S F appropriation for fiscal 1956 was requested for the Intl. Geophysical Year program, mainly for the satellite project [see Vol. XV, p. 339D1]. He asked for a $34 million appropriation to build a Congressionally-authorized Museum of History and Technology at the Smithsonian Institution.

Agriculture. Mr. Eisenhower asked for funds to carry out the program he had recommended in his Jan. 9 farm message [see pp. 13F1-14B1]. He requested new obligational authority of $450 million in fiscal 1956 plus expenditure of $400 million in fiscal 1957 for the key "soil bank" and accompanying programs [see p. 13C-E2]. He assailed Democratic price support policies under which, he said, "the chief domestic beneficiaries . . . have been the 2 million large highly-mechanized farming units representing about 35% of our farms but producing 85% of our agricultural products." Realized losses on CCC price support operations amounted to about $800 million in fiscal 1955, and future losses on CCC investments held June 30, 1955, were expected to reach $2.4 billion, he declared. He reported that by Dec. 1, 1955, the U. S. had negotiated agreements under the 1954 Agricultural Trade Development Act for overseas sale of commodities worth $504 million at market value ("which in many cases is substantially below amounts paid the farmers"). He said more work would be done on the Rural Development Program for aiding low-income farm families.

Resources. The budget provided for work on 187 flood control, beach erosion control, irrigation and multiple purpose projects. A $34,646,000 supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1956 was requested to reimburse the Army Engineers for money spent fighting the Aug. & Oct. 1955 floods [see Vol. XV, p. 348B-F2] and to supply $1,100,000 to start five flood control reservoirs in the hurricane-flood battered Northeastern states. $20 million was recommended for federal participation in "new partnership water developments, such as the Green Peter-White Bridge Reservoir in Idaho & the John Day Reservoir in Washington & Oregon" [see p. 12D1]. The budget provided for continued work on TVA steam-electric generators to bring TVA steam plant capacity up to 7.6 million kw. & hydroelectric capacity to 2.7 million kw. As a result of decreasing TVA expenditures & increasing revenues, the President said, "it is expected that in 1957 the TVA will return to the Treasury $75 million from power revenues* as repayment of principal only on Treasury advances made . . . for construction of power facilities." [See Vol. XV, pp. 432D-E2, 273A-B2]

Aviation. Mr. Eisenhower recommended $40 million in new obligational authority for the Commerce Dept. to expand the congested airways system and promote safety by installing improved air navigation and traffic control facilities. He said federal grants to help local communities build airports would be increased to $75 million (from $15 million in fiscal 1955). Subsidies to commercial airlines would drop to $34 million (from $58 million in fiscal 1955). [See Vol. XV, p. 264D3]

Merchant Ships. Pres. Eisenhower asked for $164,600,000 in new obligational authority for construction of 26 merchant ships, including the proposed "atomic peace ship" [see p. 19A2] & a 2d nuclear-powered vessel to be built later and to incorporate

*Fiscal 1957 TVA power revenue was estimated at $58 million.

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET

(Amounts in millions. Periods are fiscal years ending June 30, 1955, 1956 & 1957)

RECEIPTS—	1955*	1956†	1956‡	1957†	1957‡
Indiv. income taxes	$31,650	$33,555	$33,555	$35,118	$35,118
Direct corp. taxes	18,265	20,300	20,300	19,080	20,300
Excise taxes	9,211	9,689	9,894	8,960	9,887
Employment taxes	6,220	7,420	7,420	7,585	7,585
Estate & gift taxes	936	1,025	1,025	1,120	1,120
Customs	606	690	690	700	700
Miscellaneous	2,566	2,505	2,505	2,805	2,805
Subtotal	**$69,454**	**$75,184**	**$75,389**	**$75,368**	**$77,515**
Deduct:					
Transfer to Fed. old-age & survivors' ins. fund	$ 5,040	$ 6,475	$ 6,475	$ 6,635	$ 6,635
Transfer to R.R. retirement trust fund	599	625	625	660	660
Refunds	3,426	3,789	3,789	4,051	3,920
Net budget receipts	**$60,390**	**$64,295**	**$64,500**	**$64,022**	**$66,300**
EXPENDITURES—					
Major natl. security	$41,124	$39,737	$39,737	$40,031	$40,674
Intl. affairs & finance	2,514	2,490	2,497	1,996	2,591
Veterans	4,496	4,633	4,839	4,902	4,934
Labor & welfare	2,554	2,666	2,769	2,592	2,997
Agri. & agri'l resources	9,324	8,562	8,575	8,644	9,070
Natural resources	1,304	1,248	1,302	1,249	1,297
Commerce & housing	6,139	6,105	6,259	6,601	6,299
Gen. govt.	1,204	1,545	1,614	1,744	1,760
Interest	6,438	6,875	6,875	7,066	7,066
Res. for contingencies	.....	.....	100	.....	225
Gross budget expenditures	**$75,097**	**$73,862**	**$74,567**	**$74,825**	**$76,914**
Deduct applicable receipts§	$10,527	$10,298	$10,298	$11,049	$11,049
Net budget expenditures	**$64,570**	**$63,565**	**$64,270**	**$63,776**	**$65,865**
DEFICIT—	**$4,180**	.....	.....	.....	.....
SURPLUS—	.....	.....	**$230**	.....	**$435**

*Actual †Under existing laws & authorizations enacted or recommended ‡Total under proposals for later transmission plus existing laws & authorizations enacted or recommended. §Including proposed $350 million postal rate increase

knowledge gained from the peace ship & from other research. Payment of shipbuilding subsidies would total $75 million (compared with $28 million in fiscal 1956), and operating subsidies would amount to $124 million (against $140 million in the current fiscal year).

Housing. Federal expenditures on slum clearance & urban renewal were slated to rise to $74 million (from $38 million in fiscal 1955 & $65 million in 1956). By the end of fiscal 1957, Mr. Eisenhower predicted, 233 communities would have workable plans for such projects, 49 projects in these & other cities would be completed, 237 other redevelopment projects would be under way and 111 would be in the planning stage. The budget provided for the President's 35,000-unit-a-year 2-yr. public housing program [see p. 12G2], and Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to restore 1954 Housing Act provisions, repealed in 1955, which limited new public housing to communities with workable anti-slum programs. He recommended "a limited preference to elderly low-income families" & elderly single persons for public housing.

Area Redevelopment. The President said local communities & the states had "primary responsibility" for redeveloping "chronic labor surplus areas." But he suggested federal loans & grants to aid such programs. [See Vol. XV, p. 36F2]

Disaster Insurance. Mr. Eisenhower requested $100 million in new obligational authority to start an experimental indemnity & reinsurance program "under which the financial burden resulting from flood damage would be carried jointly by the individuals protected, the states and the Fed. Govt." [See p. 12D-E1]

Reaction to Budget

Republicans lauded Pres. Eisenhower for achieving a balanced budget, but Democrats attacked budget recommendations of increased spending, which some said would be at the expense of a tax cut.

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (Pa.), chairman of the GOP Congressional Campaign Com., said Jan. 16 that "after a spending spree that has lasted almost a decade, fiscal sanity is being restored to this Govt." Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R., Ind.) said the Eisenhower Admin. had made "good on another major Republican pledge to the American people."

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) noted Jan. 16 that the budget "is nearly $8 billion above the goal the President, as a candidate in 1952, set for this year." Chrmn. Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.) of the House Appropriations Com. assailed the "consistent increase in requests for money" and said the budget offered "no hope" of a tax cut. But House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) said in Baltimore Jan. 17 that, despite Pres. Eisenhower's declared opposition to an immediate tax cut, "in an election year like 1956 I predict that before Congress adjourns the Admin. will recommend a tax cut."

(Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey disclosed at a press conference Jan. 16 that budget revenue estimates were made without presuming any significant growth in profits or personal incomes. Correspondents predicted that an increase in profits & incomes, which many anticipated, would result in an Admin. proposal of a tax cut. The budget's corporation tax estimate was based on a presumption that calendar 1956 profits would total $43 billion, the same as in 1955. Personal income for 1956 was estimated at $312½ billion, against a $302½ billion estimate for 1955. The annual income rate, however, had risen to $311½ billion in Nov. 1955, and the December figure was estimated at even higher.) [See p. 11D1, G1]

Sens. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) & Lister Hill (D., Ala.) charged Jan. 16 that the budget's call for TVA to repay $75 million to the Treasury in fiscal 1957 (instead of the $35 million installment contemplated by TVA in a 40-yr. program) was part of a plan to kill TVA. [See p. 20B3]

Urges School Building Aid

President Eisenhower asked Congress Jan. 12 to approve a program of $2.02 billion in federal aid over the next 5 years for public school construction. His proposal provided for:

- $250 million a year in grants for 5 years, "matched with state funds, to supplement local construction efforts in the neediest school districts."
- $750 million in 5 years "for federal purchase of local school bonds when school districts cannot sell them in private markets at reasonable interest rates."
- 5 years "of advances to help provide reserves of bonds issued by state school financing agencies." The bonds would finance local construction of schools to be rented and eventually owned by local school systems.
- $20 million in 5 years as "matching grants to states for planning to help communities and states overcome obstacles to their financing of school construction."

Mr. Eisenhower predicted that this program in 5 years could overcome a widespread classroom shortage that persisted despite a recent increase in the rate of school construction. When the shortage ends, federal grants "must terminate" and states and localities meet their needs "without federal funds," the President said.

Mr. Eisenhower insisted that "federal grants must not reduce the incentive for state and local efforts" but "should stimulate an increase in such efforts." As an "incentive" move, he proposed reducing "the proportion of federal funds for those few states which are noticeably lagging, behind their ability, to support their public schools."

Bases Funds on 'Need'

The President insisted on "another fundamental principle," that federal funds "should be distributed according to relative need." He suggested that: (a) "Larger amounts per school-age child should be allotted to states with lower income a child"; (b) "states with lower income should not be required to put up as large a proportion of [matching] funds as higher income states"; (c) within states, "the highest priority should be given to school districts with the least economic ability to meet their needs."

Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to extend authority (expiring in June) for federal funds for school construction in communities where federal activities cause "excessive burdens on the local school system." He urged "a major increase" in Office of Education funds to expand educational research and other services. He said he would appoint "a distinguished group of educators & citizens to develop this year" a program to solve "the problems of education beyond high school." [See Vol. XV, pp. 227C-D2, 216D2, 43F2-44D1]

A bill (S2905) to implement the above program was introduced in the Senate Jan. 12 by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.).

Dr. J. Lester Buford, Natl. Education Assn. pres., indorsed the President's school program Jan. 14.

Health-Edctn.-Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom told newsmen Jan. 12 that the Admin. would not accept a $1.6 billion 4-yr. school aid program introduced by Rep. Augustine B. Kelly (D., Pa.) & approved by the House Education & Labor Com. last year. Kelly's plan would give each state $11.30 a child each year.

Proposes Water Program

President Eisenhower submitted to Congress Jan. 17 a long-range water resources program to develop adequate water supplies and prevent floods. It was prepared by a Cabinet committee composed of Interior Secy. Douglas McKay (chairman), Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson & Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson. They proposed appointment of a Coordinator of Water Resources in the President's executive office and establishment of a review board to examine engineering & economic phases of projects. They suggested encouragement of more nonfederal projects with federal aid and recommended that direct beneficiaries of projects pay a "larger share . . . than they now do." [See p. 12C-D1; Vol. XV, 217E3-218A1]

Offers Anti-Dust Bowl Plan

President Eisenhower submitted to Congress Jan. 11 a long-range program to end recurrent "dust bowls" in Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas. In letters to Vice Pres. Nixon & House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), the President asked for authority to make long-term contracts (existing authority limits contracts to one year) with farmers for diverting cropland to grass, trees & other "soil & water conservation" uses. He asked for a relaxation of requirements that farmers actually plant their annual wheat acreage allotments in order to maintain their "historic basic acreage" for later allotments.

The President simultaneously sent Congress a letter in which Agri. Secy.

Benson reported progress in aiding the Great Plain area by developing federal crop insurance, expanding agricultural research, extending educational programs, classifying land to determine best use and adapting other programs. [See p. 14A-B1]

(The U. S. Weather Bureau Jan. 11 reported a serious soil moisture deficiency in a great part of the Great Plains area & the Far Southwest as a result of below-normal rainfall.)

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Farm Program Introduced

Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.), ranking Republican on the Senate Agriculture Com., introduced Jan. 18 a bill (S2949) to implement the program outlined in President Eisenhower's special farm message [see pp. 13F1-14C1]. It provided a 2-part soil bank with broad discretion for Agri. Secy. Benson to set payment rates for farmers who voluntarily take acres out of production. The bill would ease curbs on surplus disposal and exempt gas used on farms from the 2¢-a-gal. federal tax. (The Senate Finance Com. Jan. 12 approved a bill repealing the tax for farm-used gasoline.)

Benson told the Senate Agriculture Com. Jan. 12 that a "generous" inducement would be needed for farmers to participate in the acreage reserve part of the soil bank plan. Payments for participation should be "slightly above the normal return" from planting, he said. [See p. 13D2]

(Ex-Pres. Truman said in a St. Paul, Minn. speech Jan. 14 that Benson & other Republicans were trying to blame his Admin. for farm "distress" but that Benson "didn't inherit" the problem because "he & Ike made it themselves." Vice Pres. Nixon retorted Jan. 15 that Truman's program "was in effect during virtually the entire period when farm prices were going down.") [See p. 13A-B2; Vol. XV, 288F2]

(Farmers favored the soil bank by a 49%-32% margin even before the President's message, according to a Gallup poll made public Jan. 17.)

Ridgway Scores Defense Policy

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, retired ex-Army Chief of Staff, charged in the Jan. 21 issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* (made public Jan. 16) that the Eisenhower Admin. had suppressed his opposition to what he considered dangerous cuts in Army strength and had tried to "pressure" him to "make my military judgment conform" to a "preconceived politico-military party line."

Ridgway said he had been shocked when Pres. Eisenhower told Congress in his 1954 State-of-the-Union message that the Admin.'s 1955 military program had been "unanimously recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff." He said he had been "a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff who most emphatically had not concurred."

Ridgway charged that the 1955, '56 & '57 Army budgets were "directed verdicts" with force levels "not primarily based on military needs" but "squeezed within the framework of present arbitrary manpower & fiscal limits." He reported that Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told him "that the forces recommended were approved by the President . . . and that for me to express opposing views would place me in the position of taking issue with my commander in chief, 'and that,' he added bluntly, 'would not be good.'"

Wilson confirmed Jan. 17 that Ridgway "continually advocated a higher strength for the Army than the other chiefs," but he denied pressuring Ridgway to accept Admin. programs in silence. [See Vol. XV, p. 242A-B1]

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Communism & Security Cases. The Intl. Orgs. Loyalty Board Jan. 6 reversed its previous findings and cleared ex-Treasury Dept. official William Henry Taylor, 49, currently an Intl. Monetary Fund employe, of charges that he had been a Communist spy. [See Vol. XV, p. 425G2] . . . Ex-Communist Leon J. Kamin, 27, former Harvard psychologist, was acquitted by Fed. Judge Bailey Aldrich in Boston Jan. 5 of contempt-of-Congress charges for having refused to name Communist associates at a one-man hearing held Jan. 14, 1954 by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), then chairman of the Senate Investigations Subcom. Aldrich said the McCarthy inquiry had been "beyond the scope" of "authority Congress had given the committee." McCarthy had testified as a prosecution witness Oct. 12-13, 1955 at the Boston trial, which was held without jury. A jury trial had begun Oct. 11, but Aldrich had declared a mistrial on Kamin's request the same day on grounds that McCarthy supporters outside the courtroom had applauded the Senator and thereby might have influenced the jury. [See Vol. XIV, p. 425A3] . . . The U.S. Court of Appeals, by a 2-1 decision in Washington Jan. 5, reversed the conviction of Louis Weinstock, N.Y. Communist leader who had been accused of lying in an affidavit to the Subversive Activities Control Board. [See Vol. XV, p. 53E1] . . . Robert Shelton, 29, testified Jan. 6 in the Senate Internal Security Subcom.'s probe of alleged communism in N.Y. newspapers. A *N. Y. Times* copy reader since June 1955 (he had been a *Times* office boy since Feb. 1951), Shelton invoked the First Amend. in refusing to tell whether he had been a Communist. [See p. 14C-D3]

Newspaper strike that had stopped publication of Detroit's 3 dailies (*Free Press, News, Times*) Dec. 1 was ended Jan. 14 when the Teamsters settled for a 2-yr. contract providing raises & other benefits. 7 other unions involved in the strike had settled earlier.

FOREIGN

USSR Jan. 15 published details of the 6th 5-year plan (1956-60), which was to be approved by the 20th Soviet CP Congress in Moscow opening Feb. 14. The plan called for a 65% average increase in industrial output & a 100% increase in agricultural production. The directives stated that the farm goals in the 5th 5-yr. plan were not reached, causing delays in development of light & food industries & in production of consumer goods. In general, the new 5-yr. plan favored increases in heavy-industry over production of consumer goods. A goal of 68.3 million metric tons of steel was set for 1960; this was about 2/3 of the level the U.S. expected to reach by then. (The USSR produced 45 million metric tons of steel in 1955, compared to 106 million metric tons in U.S.) Atomic-energy directives also set goals closer to U.S. levels. Atomic power stations with a total capacity of 2 to 2.5 millions tons were planned by 1960. Previous Soviet stations were largely experimental. [See Vol. XV, p. 318E1]

The U.S. Jan. 6 asked the USSR to pay $724,947.68 to cover half the estimated value of the Navy patrol plane shot down by MIG fighters over the Bering Sea June 23, 1955 & other expenses involved. The U.S. note emphasized that the U.S. was "not condoning the illegality of the Soviet conduct" & again denied that the U.S. plane violated the Soviet frontier. [See Vol. XV, p. 214B3-F3] . . . The English-language *Moscow News* appeared Jan. 5 for the first time in 7 yrs. as a semi-weekly tabloid published by the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. It made no reference to the paper's suspension in Feb. 1949, when its founder, Anna Louise Strong, was expelled from the USSR. [See Vol. IX, pp. 55P; XV, 74G3] . . . Russia announced without explanation Jan. 12 that it had rejected a request for a temporary visa by Harrison E. Salisbury, *N. Y. Times* correspondent in Moscow 1949-54. The Ministry said it would "consider" granting a visa to another correspondent for the paper. [See Vol. XV, p. 171F3]

Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser proclaimed Jan. 16 a new Egyptian Constitution which was to end rule by the Revolution Command Council, which suspended the old Constitution Jan. 16, 1953. The new Constitution was to be subject to a national plebiscite June 23, and the first president would be elected to a 6-year term July 7, following nomination by a unicameral Natl. Assembly. Candidates to the Assembly would be nominated by a Natl. Union pending formation of new political parties. The current suspension of all political parties would continue in force until the Assembly had approved a law regulating formation of new parties. The new Constitution proclaimed Egypt an Islamic republic with democratic form of government and Arabic the official language. It provided for basic freedom of worship, press, assembly, speech & private ownership. [See Vol. XIII, p. 22C; XV, 414E2] . . . **Jordanian** Govt. lifted Jan. 14 the curfew imposed in Jordanian cities following riots against the Baghdad Pact (METO) which caused an estimated 50 casualties & $420,000 in damage. (Syria & Lebanon announced Jan. 13 agreement on a bilateral military defense pact.) [See p. 9D2; Vol. XV, 423E-F1]

Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis announced Jan. 4 that Parliamentary elections would be held Feb. 19. Karamanlis announced formation Jan. 4 of the Natl. Radical Union, a new party to replace the Greek Rally which was dissolved after the death of Premier Alexander Papagos in Oct. 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 338G3] . . . **Saar** Premier Herbert Ney's Cabt. sworn in Jan. 10: Culture, Eductn. & Justice — Egon Reinert, Ch. Dem.; Interior—Fritz Schuster, Dem.; Labor —Kurt Conrad, Soc. Dem.; Economics —Norbert Brinkmann, Ch. Dem.; State Secy. for Recnstrctn.—Erich Schwertner, Dem.; Finance — Adolf Blind, no party; Dir. of Justice—Erich Lavall, no party. [See p. 2A2]

BUSINESS & SCIENCE

Expansion programs announced Jan. 16: $1 billion in expenditures by Gen. Motors to expand & improve its production facilities (announced in New York by GM Pres. Harlow H. Curtice, who predicted "another record year for business generally" in 1956) [see p. 6E-G2]; a $3 billion program by U.S. steel mfrs. to increase their total production capacity by 5 million tons a yr. during the next 3 yrs., bringing it to the 143 million-ton annual level, or 11.7% above present capacity (announced in New York by Benjamin F. Fairless, Amer. Iron & Steel Inst. pres.) [See p. 6A3]

Foundation grants: $1,067,900 by the Asso. Educ't'n Found't'n in New York Jan. 14 to colleges and universities for academic and construction programs; $17,500 by Ford Foundation to its Fund for Adult Education. [See Vol. XV, p. 418D3] . . . **Rockefeller Institute** in New York announced Jan. 13 it would establish a graduate school where outstanding scholars in medicine and biology would study—about 75 at a time for periods of at least 3 years. [See p. 15E1; Vol. XV, p. 434C3]. . . . **Teachers College** of Columbia U. (N. Y.) announced Jan. 15 it would establish next fall a workshop, supported by donations from private industry, for college professors who prepare high school science teachers. [See Vol. XV, pp. 419F1, 276F3]

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Pope Pius XII warned Polish Roman Catholics in a letter to Polish bishops (made public Jan. 12) against efforts in Poland to "contaminate" Christian doctrine through so-called Progressive Catholicism supported by Communists. Some Westerners' "dangerous & erroneous" adherence to Progressive Catholicism also was rebuked by *L'Osservatore Romano* (Vatican daily) Jan. 14 & 16. [See pp. 15C3, 7AC3] . . . **Rev. William Howard Melish**, 45, refused Jan. 15 to yield the pulpit of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn to Rev. Robert Kollock Thomas, who had been designated by Rev. James Pernette DeWolfe, Bishop of Long Island, to conduct services there temporarily. Melish, asst. rector, had served in the pulpit since 1949 when his father, Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish, was removed as rector for refusing to oppose his son's alleged leftist radical activities, including chairmanship of the Natl. Council of Soviet-American Friendship, as an exponent of "liberal Christianity." The church vestry's election Jan. 10 of Rev. Dr. Irving S. Pollard as rector had been upheld Jan. 12 by Bishop DeWolfe, who designated Rev. Thomas as interim supply minister. [See Vol. XIV, p. 237G1]

Racial desegregation of schools in Arlington, Va. was approved by the local school board Jan. 14, effective in elementary schools next fall, junior high in the fall of 1957, high school in the fall of 1958. The plan was subject to Virginia's adoption of a constitutional amendment permitting local option on school desegregation & use of state grants for private schooling. The Va. Senate passed Jan. 16 a bill to convene the proposed state constitutional convention Mar. 5. [See p. 15E2] . . . **Alabama** House of Reps. passed by 86-4 Jan. 17 & sent the Senate a resolution declaring the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision "null, void & of no effect" under Alabama's present state Constitution. [See Vol. XV, p. 299C3] . . . **Georgia** Senate passed to the House by 44-0 Jan. 16 a bill to let the state, counties or municipalities transfer public recreational facilities to private operators (by lease, grant or sale) to avoid enforcement of racial desegregation. The Senate then sent the House without dissent Jan. 17 measures to (a) let the Governor close public schools to maintain racial segregation of students, (b) let the State Atty. Gen. enjoin officials or private citizens against acts to bring about desegregation and (c) let local, county or independent school boards lease school facilities to private operators. [See p. 15G2] . . . **Kentucky's** first integration of white & Negro students under federal court order was carried out without trouble Jan. 16 at Adair Co. Consolidated H.S. in Columbia. The court-ordered deadline for desegregation in the county's elementary schools: Sept. 1956. The court orders had been obtained by the NAACP. [See pp. 15A3, 8C1] . . . **Methodist** Gen. Bd. of Evangelism, meeting Jan. 12 on St. Simon I., Ga., discontinued its separation of work among white & Negro people by abolishing its Dept. of Negro Work. [See p. 8E1; Vol. XV, 331B1] . . . **Rev. Joseph A. DeLaine**, 56, African Methodist Episcopal minister who fled from Lake City, S.C. after a shooting incident which, he contended, involved self-defense, won dismissal in New York Jan. 16 of proceedings to return him to South Carolina as a fugitive. New York authorities said extradition papers from S.C. had not been received. [See Vol. XV, p. 396D3]

Francis Cardinal Spellman, 66, returned to New York Jan. 14 after his 4th annual round-the-world tour during which he spent Christmas with U.S. servicemen in South Korea as Military Vicar to Catholics in the U.S. armed forces. [Vol. XIV, p. 435E1]

U. S. college enrollment (1,858 institutions) was estimated at a record 2,721,000 (1,784,000 men, 937,000 women) by U.S. Education Comm. Saml. Brownell Jan. 14. The 10 largest institutions by enrollment: U. of Calif., 38,594; State U. of N. Y., 33,623; N.Y.U., 31,867; CCNY, 26,426; Columbia, 25,887; U. of Ill., 24,129; U. of Mich., 23,765; U. of Minn., 23,393; Ohio State, 21,744; U. of Wisconsin, 20,119. Total enrollment in publicly supported institutions was estimated at 1,531,000, in private institutions 1,190,000. [See p. 8A1; Vol. XIV, 435B3]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Will Winton Alexander, 69, ex-U. S. Farm Security Administration authority on race relations; Jan. 13 in Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dr. Wilmar M. Allen, 61, president American College of Hospital Admins. 1936-53; Jan. 14 in Chapel Hill, N.C.

Hal Keith, 38, NBC TV producer and director. (*Mr. Peepers, Wide, Wide World.*); Jan. 11 in N.Y. of cancer.

Norman Kerry, 60, silent-screen actor; Jan. 12 in Hollywood.

Sam (Tar Baby) Langford, 75, rated one of all-time greatest prize fighters (642 bouts—1902 to 1923) although he was never a title holder (he lost close decision to heavyweight champion Jack Johnson in 1906 although outweighed by 49 pounds), blind since 1924; Jan. 12 in Cambridge, Mass.

Ellery W. Mann, 66, fndr.-pres. of Tampax, Inc., ex-pres. Zonite Products Corp.; Jan. 15 in Mineola, N.Y.

Hulett Clinton Merritt, 83, Calif. industrialist, financier and art collector, among early owners of Mesabi Iron Range (Minn.); Jan. 13 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Joseph Mirkin, 81, blind Zionist movement pioneer; Jan. 14 in London in fall from hotel window.

Daniel Field Norton, 61, bd. chrmn. Nestlé Co., Inc.; Jan. 14 in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Esther Gracie Ogden, 89, suffragette, ex-secy. Forgn. Policy Assn.; Jan. 13 in New York.

Frank Pelligrini, 51, chief counsel for U. S. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; Jan. 14 while playing golf near Norbeck, Md.

Brig. Gen. James A. Ryan, 88, Army officer in Indian wars who helped run down Indian chief Geronimo in Arizona in 1890s; Jan. 14, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Rev. Dr. John Jacob Scherer Jr., 74, Lutheran Church leader; Jan. 14 in Richmond, Va.

Henry Wickham Steed, 84, ed. London *Times* 1919-22, owner-ed. *Review of Reviews* 1925-38; Jan. 13 in Oxfordshire, Eng.

Pieter van den Toorn, 54, mng, dir. Holland America Line; Jan. 13 in Rotterdam of heart disease.

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing: Pascual Perez, 29, 107¾ lb., of Argentina retained his world flyweight title with a 15-round decision over Leo Espinoso of the Philippines in Buenos Aires, Jan. 11. [See Vol. XV, p. 188E1]. . . . **Football:** The East-

ern NFL All-Stars defeated the West, 31-30, in the Pro Bowl in Los Angeles Jan. 15. [See p. 8D2; Vol. XV, 428F1] . . . **Golf:** Dr. Cary Middlecoff of Memphis won the pro division of the Bing Crosby pro-amateur tourney in Pebble Beach, Calif. Jan. 15, for $2,500 [see Vol. XV, p. 308F1]; Arnold Palmer of Latrobe, Pa. won $2,000 first prize in the $7,500 Panama open (Panama City) in a playoff with Sam Snead Jan. 15 [see p. 16G1]; Marlene Bauer Hagge won the $3,500 Sea Island (Ga.) women's tourney Jan. 15. [See Vol. XV, p. 404G3] . . . **Horse racing:** Greentree Stable's Illusionist, Ted Atkinson up, won the $58,500 Tropical Handicap in Coral Gables, Fla., Jan. 16, for $40,500. [See Vol. XV, p. 396E2]

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N.Y. Boxing Guild's 59 managers licensed to operate in New York resigned from the guild by Jan. 15 in response to NYSAC Chrmn. Julius Helfand's order. New York's ban on the N.Y. Guild was recognized by the Pennsylvania Athletic Comm. Jan. 11 and the 9-state Natl. Boxing Assn. executive committee (meeting in Chicago) Jan. 14. [See p. 16A-D2] . . . **Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn.,** meeting in Los Angeles Jan. 10-11, decided to (a) hold separate "university" & "college" NCAA basketball tournament competition in 1957 with smaller schools competing in the "college" class, (b) continue in 1956 the 1955 plan for regulation of televising of college football games, and (c) extend for one year the U. of Miami's (Fla.) probation for excessive financial aid to athletes. [See Vol. XV, pp. 428B2, 380A1]

Natl. Football League directors, meeting in Los Angeles Jan. 16, adopted an anti-"piling on" rule to declare the ball dead when any part of a ball-carrier (except hands & feet) touches the ground after he is tackled. . . . **Frankie Albert,** 35, was named San Francisco NFL head coach Jan. 12. [See Vol. XV, p. 420D2] . . . **Tommy Mont,** 33, was promoted from asst. to head football coach at Maryland Jan. 17. [See p. 16E2] . . . **Otto Graham,** 34, retired Cleveland (NFL) qb., was named winner of the Hickok trophy as outstanding pro athlete of 1955 by the Rochester (N.Y.) Press & Radio Club Jan. 16. [See p. 8F2; Vol. XV, 428F2]

Baseball player contracts signed for 1956 & estimated terms: N.Y. Yankee shortstop Phil Rizzuto, 37, for $30,000 Jan. 10; Brooklyn firstbaseman Gil Hodges for $35,000 Jan. 14; St. Louis outfielder-firstbaseman Stan Musial for $80,000 & 2d-baseman Red Schoendienst for $45,000 Jan. 12. [See Vol. XV, pp. 420D2, 423C2] . . . **Katy Rodolph,** 25, of Reno, Nev., U.S. Olympic ski team member, suffered a neck fracture in a spill during a downhill race at Kitzbuehel, Austria Jan. 14. . . . **World swimming records** for women claimed by Lorraine Crapp, 17, of Australia, in Sydney: (Jan. 7) 440-yd. freestyle in 5 min. 7 sec.; (Jan. 14) 800-meter freestyle in 10 min. 30.9 sec.; 880-yd. freestyle in 10 min. 34.6 sec. [See Vol. XV, p. 420G2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Brink's Robbery Solved. Solution of the $2,775,395 robbery of Brink's armored car hq. in Boston Jan. 17, 1950 was announced Jan. 12 by FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover. He disclosed that: 11 men took part in the crime, which was planned for a year, with 7 participating in the actual holdup; 6 of the 11 were arrested in the Boston area Jan. 12, 2 were in prison for other crimes, 2 remained at large and one had died; none of the $1,218,211.29 in cash and $1,557,183.83 in checks, money orders & other securities taken in the robbery had been recovered.

Boston authorities said Joseph J. (Specks) O'Keefe, 47, under 27-mo. jail sentence in Springfield, Mass. for carrying a gun [see Vol. XIV, pp. 272E3, 296E2], had confessed that he took part in the Brink's robbery and implicated the others. 46 indictments on 148 counts of armed robbery, entering with felonious intent, conspiracy to steal & putting persons in fear with felonious intent were returned against the 11 gang members by a Suffolk County grand jury in Boston Jan. 13 after it questioned O'Keefe. Those indicted besides O'Keefe:

Arrested Jan. 12—Vincent James Costa, 41, Pembroke Mass.; Michael Vincent Geagan, 47, Milton, Mass.; Anthony Pino, 48, Dorchester, Mass.; Adolph Maffie, 44, North Quincy, Mass.; Joseph F. McGinnis, 52, Brighton, Mass.; Henry Baker, 49, Natick, Mass. **Previously in custody**—Stanley Albert Gusciora, 36, ex-Boston, under 5-20-yr. state prison sentence in Pittsburgh, Pa. for burglary. **Deceased**—Joseph Sylvester Banfield of Charlestown, Mass., age 45 at death in Jan. 1955. **At large**—James Ignatius Faherty, 44, Roxbury, Mass., bartender; Thomas Francis Richardson, 48, Weymouth, Mass., longshoreman. [See Vol. X, p. 24P]

Amazon Missionaries Slain. 5 U.S. Protestant missionaries were attacked & killed by primitive Auca Indians Jan. 8 after landing by plane at a prospective mission site on the Curaray River in the Amazon jungle area of northeastern Ecuador. The 5 (deaths were confirmed Jan. 11): Roger Youderian, Lansing, Mich., of the Gospel Missionary Union; Nathaniel Saint of Huntington Valley, Pa., James Elliott of Portland, Ore., Edward McCully of Milwaukee & Peter Fleming of Seattle, all of Christian Missions in Many Lands.

Other Crime News. Dr. Samuel H. Sheppard, 32, was granted a review by the Ohio Supreme Court in Columbus Jan. 11 of his conviction & life prison sentence for the murder of his wife. [See Vol. XV, p. 244C3] . . . Donna May Schurr, "Miss California" in the 1955 "Miss Universe" beauty contest, reported that she was kidnapped from her home & raped Jan. 6 by Jack James Walker, 25, who allegedly had committed a similar crime against her Mar. 26, 1955. Walker was arrested after a high-speed auto race with Lloyd Brett, 24, Miss Schurr's fiance. (Brett & Miss Schurr disclosed Jan. 15 they had eloped to Las Vegas and been married Jan. 12.) . . . Thomas G. Daniel, 24, & Leobaldo Pijuan, 46, a hospital attendant, were charged with homicide in New York Jan. 12 in connection with the disappearance of fashion designer Jacqueline Smith, 20, identified as Daniel's mistress. Authorities said the 2 men admitted that she had died during an abortion performed by Pijuan Dec. 24 and her body had been dismembered & disposed of as refuse. . . . John G. (Steve) Broady, 52, received a 2-5-yr. prison sentence in New York Jan. 14 for wiretapping [See Vol. XV, p. 422F-G2]

Disasters & Accidents. At least 65 of 70 passengers & crew members were reported burned to death Jan. 12 in a fire aboard the coastal ship *Taishin-Ho* docked at Samchonpo, S. Korea. . . . 20 persons were killed in a collision between a rail bus & iron ore train near Kopparberg, Sweden Jan. 13. . . . 6 persons were burned to death when fire destroyed a tenement near City Hall in Milwaukee Jan. 15. . . . The Amer. Natl. Red Cross announced Jan. 12 a revised goal of $90 million, including $8 million to replenish its disaster reserve fund, for its annual fund-raising drive to begin Mar. 1. [See Vol. XV, p. 348G2] . . . The U.S. Budget Bureau reported Jan. 13 that a study committee (set up last May under chairmanship of Wm. Barclay Harding of N.Y.) had found "ever more dangerous" congestion in airline flight lanes over the U.S. with major airlines reporting 4 near-collisions a day on the average. The report recommended "urgent action" to improve "outmoded . . . overloaded" CAA traffic control.

Most admired living man & woman as determined by annual Gallup polls of the U.S. public: (Dec. 31) Pres. Eisenhower, most admired man; (Jan. 13) Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, most admired woman. . . . **10 outstanding young men** of America in 1955 as nominated by the U.S. Jr. Chamber of Commerce Jan. 7: Robert Alan Charpie, 30, asst. research dir. of Oak Ridge (Tenn.) Natl. Lab.; Dr. Denton A. Cooley, 35, Baylor (Houston, Tex.) assoc. prof. of surgery & heart specialist; Edw. D. Eddy Jr., 34, vice pres. & provost New Hampshire U. (Durham); Lt. Col. Frank K. Everest, 35, Edwards AF Base test pilot; Irving R. Levine, 33, NBC Moscow correspondent; Ruben Fred Mettler, 31, engineering exec. of Ramo-Wooldridge Corp. (Los Angeles), expert on rocket fire control & electronics; attorney Howard W. Pollock, 35, of Anchorage, Alaska; symphony & opera conductor Thomas Schippers, 25, of N.Y.; Chas. H. Smith Jr., 35, pres. Steel. Improvement & Forge Co. (Cleveland) for innovations in labor-mgt. relations; Rev. Leon Howard Sullivan, 33, Philadelphia Baptist minister & leader in antijuvenile delinquency campaign, 2d Negro named on JCC's annual list (first since Joe Louis in 1946). [See Vol. XV, p. 16E3] . . . **Dr. Albert Schweitzer** was 81 Jan. 14. [See Vol. [See Vol. XV, p. 422F-G2]

Married: Helen Thigpen & Earl Jackson, featured members of American *Porgy & Bess* company touring USSR; Jan. 16 in civil ceremony, Jan. 17 in Baptist Church ceremony in Moscow. [See Vol. XV, p. 422F-G2]

Engaged Jan. 17: Princess Elizabeth, 32, daughter of Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg, & Prince Franz Ferdinand von Hohenberg, 29, of Austria (to be married May 9 in Luxembourg Cathedral.)